

2288. Misbranding of Reiner's Rinol. U. S. v. 27 Bottles * * * and a quantity of printed matter. (F. D. C. No. 23633. Sample No. 83269-H.)

LABEL FILED: August 14, 1947, Northern District of Indiana.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 20 and May 26, 1947, by the Reiner Medicine Co., from Cincinnati, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 27 8-ounce bottles of *Reiner's Rinol* at Marion, Ind., together with a number of circulars entitled "Reiner's Rinol" and one easel-type display headed "Rheumatism Take Reiner's Rinol." Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of sodium salicylate (12 percent), sodium citrate, potassium iodide, water, and alcohol.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the circulars and on the easel-type display were false and misleading, since they represented and suggested that the article was an adequate treatment for rheumatism, arthritis, neuritis, and lumbago; that it would remove many poisons from the body and relieve congestion caused by poisons lodging in the joints; that it was a definite and effective treatment for arthritis and rheumatism; that it would eliminate poisons by its action on the urinary tract, liver, nerves, and blood; and that it would influence the cause of rheumatism and arthritis. The article was not an adequate treatment for the diseases mentioned, and it would not accomplish the benefits represented.

DISPOSITION: October 1, 1947. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2289. Misbranding of Pandermis No. 2. U. S. v. 104 Jars * * *. (F. D. C. No. 23651. Sample No. 99903-H.)

LABEL FILED: On or about August 25, 1947, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 23, 1947, by Aubrey L. Marriner, of Boston, Mass.

PRODUCT: 104 jars of *Pandermis No. 2* at Camden, N. J. Examination showed that the product contained the ingredients stated on the label.

LABEL, IN PART: (Jar) "No. 2 Pandermis Formula Contains Oil of Cade, Beechwood, Creosote, Oil of Tar, Balsam of Peru, Boric Acid, Sodium Bicarbonate, Glycerine, and Petrolatum * * * Net Contents 1½ Ozs. Pandermis Co. Allston Station, Boston, Mass."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the jar label, display cards, and before-and-after photographs accompanied by legends, were false and misleading, since they represented and suggested that the article was effective in the treatment of pimples, blackheads, itch, scabies, ringworm, barber's itch, eczema, scalp or foot sores, and skin ailments in general. The article was not effective for such purposes.

DISPOSITION: November 28, 1947. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2290. Misbranding of Chlorogen devices. U. S. v. 4 * * *, etc. (and 1 other seizure action). (F. D. C. Nos. 23843, 24319. Sample Nos. 26001-K, 26342-K.)

LABELS FILED: October 10, 1947, and January 26, 1948, Southern District of Illinois and Eastern District of Missouri.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 1 and 12 and December 3, 1947, by the Chlorogen Co., from Phoenix, Ariz.

PRODUCT: 5 *Chlorogen devices* at Decatur, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., together with a number of leaflets entitled "Chlorogen Therapy" and a number of circulars entitled "Chlorogen Respiratory Therapy." Examination showed that the article was an electrical device for the production of chlorine.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the leaflets and circulars were false and misleading, since they represented and suggested that the device when used as directed was effective in the treatment of sinus infections, upper respiratory diseases, rheumatoid (infectious) arthritis, and internal diseases, secondary to toxicosis from nasal mucous and sinus infections. The device when used as directed was not effective in the treatment of such conditions.

DISPOSITION: November 19, 1947, and February 19, 1948. No claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered. It was ordered that the

devices be delivered to the Food and Drug Administration for testing and exhibit purposes and that the Food and Drug Administration destroy the devices when no longer needed for such purposes.

2291. Misbranding of Chlorogen devices. U. S. v. 2 * * *, etc. (F. D. C. No. 22688. Sample No. 75005-H.)

LIBEL FILED: March 12, 1947, Northern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 23, 1946, by the Chlorogen Co., from Phoenix, Ariz.

PRODUCT: 2 *Chlorogen devices* at San Francisco, Calif., together with 200 leaflets entitled "Chlorogen Therapy" and 2 sets of mimeographed sheets entitled "Chlorogen Chlorine Gas Generating Inhalator Operating Instructions." Examination showed that the article was an electrical device for the production of chlorine.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the leaflets and mimeographed sheets were false and misleading, since they represented and suggested that the device when used as directed was effective in the treatment of sinusitis, bronchial asthma, arthritis, bronchitis, common colds, glandular dysfunctions, sore throat, inflamed tonsils, migraine headaches, and goiter. The device when used as directed was not effective in the treatment of such conditions.

DISPOSITION: On April 9, 1947, the Chlorogen Co. appeared as claimant and filed an answer to the libel, denying that the device was misbranded. On September 17, 1947, an order was entered by the court, pursuant to which the devices were turned over to the Food and Drug Administration for the purpose of conducting experiments and tests. Thereafter, the claimant having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered on November 7, 1947. It was ordered that the United States marshal destroy the devices upon their receipt from the Food and Drug Administration, at the conclusion of the experiments and tests.

2292. Misbranding of Sun-Kraft Health Lamps. U. S. v. 20 * * *. (F. D. C. No. 24299. Sample No. 32209-K.)

LIBEL FILED: January 6, 1948, Northern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 20, 1946, by Sun Kraft, Inc., from Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCT: 20 *Sun-Kraft Health Lamps* at San Francisco, Calif. Examination showed that each lamp consisted of a cold quartz-type lamp mounted on a metallic base and equipped with a timing mechanism. This type of lamp emits ultraviolet radiations.

LABEL, IN PART: (Carton) "Sun-Kraft Mercury Quartz Ultraviolet Health Lamp"; (lamp) "Model A-1 * * * 112415" (or other serial number).

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following statements in the booklet entitled "How To Use Your Sun-Kraft," which was shipped with the lamps, were false and misleading, since the lamps were not capable of producing the following benefits stated and implied: "ultraviolet rays, * * * kill bacteria, * * * strengthen bones and teeth, and help the body to combat various ailments. * * * stimulate circulation * * * using Sun-Kraft for stubborn skin conditions * * * For Skin Conditions such as: Acne, Eczema, Psoriasis, Athlete's Foot * * * Daily irradiations may be advisable in cases of stubborn skin conditions, * * * For Respiratory Conditions such as: Asthma, Sinus, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Catarrh and Colds * * * For Arthritis, Rheumatism, Neuritis, etc. * * * For Hair and Scalp * * * For respiratory conditions in children * * * Another Important Use Of Sun-Kraft is Sterilization of Air. * * * The ultraviolet rays of Sun-Kraft and the activated ozone will sterilize your room, reducing the bacterial content of the air."

DISPOSITION: January 19, 1948. Hale Bros. Stores, Inc. of San Francisco, Calif., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the lamps were ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.